



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

10/586,203

07/18/2006

Thomas Daniel

29827/42183

4892

4743

7590

09/17/2008

MARSHALL, GERSTEIN & BORUN LLP  
233 S. WACKER DRIVE, SUITE 6300  
SEARS TOWER  
CHICAGO, IL 60606

EXAMINER

NGUYEN, VU ANH

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1796

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

09/17/2008

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/586,203	<b>Applicant(s)</b> DANIEL ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Vu Nguyen	<b>Art Unit</b> 1796	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)            | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.                                      |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>02/27/2008</u> .  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____.                          |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Objections***

1. Claims 1, 3, and 10 are objected to because of the following informalities: The words "supersaturated" and "solution" are mis-spelled in claims 1 and 3, respectively. Claim 10 has a number agreement error.
2. In claim 6, a "further" should be inserted between solution and comprises. Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:  
  
The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
4. Claims 1-12 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
5. Claim 1 recites a process for preparing a polymer comprising (meth)acrylate salt units...in "an aqueous medium, which comprises using a supersaturated aqueous solution of the (meth)acrylate salt." The phrase following "which" and especially the modifier "using" make the language confusing as it is unclear whether the "aqueous solution" is referred to the "aqueous medium" or to another (separately prepared) aqueous solution.

Art Unit: 1796

6. Claims 2-12 and 14 directly or indirectly depend on claim 1 and are accordingly rejected for being indefinite.

7. Claim 3 is further rejected for being indefinite as it is not clear how a solution is cooled (simply) **by** preparing an aqueous solution of (meth)acrylate salt and neutralizing the salt. The act of neutralizing an acid tends to increase the temperature of the solution, yet no specific act or mechanism of cooling is mentioned in the claim.

8. Claim 10 recites the limitation "the (meth)acrylic acid" in claim 1. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

9. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

10. Claims 1-4, 6, 9-12, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Shimomura et al. (U.S. 5,210,298).

11. Corresponding to the limitations set forth in these claims, Shimomura et al. (Shimomura, hereafter) teaches a process for preparing a polymer comprising an acrylate salt and acrylic acid. The monomer solution is prepared by mixing additional acrylic acid to an aqueous solution containing acrylic acid that has been neutralized to an extent of greater than 100 mol% by a base while the temperature is maintained at 20-40°C (Example 1). The concentration of the acrylate salt in the aqueous solution

Art Unit: 1796

(before addition of more acrylic acid) is calculated to be about 25 wt% (Example 1), and slightly more than 30 wt% (Examples 4 and Control 1). The amounts of the acrylate salt and acrylic acid are disclosed in an example to be 73 mol% and 26.4 mol%, respectively (Example 1). The prepared monomer solution is fed to a kneader along with a cross-linker (such as trimethylol propane triacrylate) and an initiator, and polymerized (Example 5). The amount of said cross-linker relative to the acrylate salt is 0.05 mol% (Example 5). The base used to neutralize the acrylic acid comprises aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (Example 1).

12. Examiner notes that, as explained by the applicants in a preferred embodiment in the specification, a supersaturated aqueous solution of acrylate salt is a solution that has (1) 100 mol%-neutralized acrylic acid wherein the concentration of the resulting acrylate salt is 30-40 wt%, and (2) more hydroxide solution added to make the neutralization more than 100 mol%. In other words, the concentration of the acrylate salt after the addition of the additional hydroxide solution can be lower than 30 wt%. Although Shimomura fails to disclose whether or not the disclosed acrylate salt solution is supersaturated, said solution does contain acrylate salt in the amount (concentration) being claimed (i.e., slightly more than 30 wt%).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

13. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

Art Unit: 1796

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

14. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148

USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining

obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

15. Claims 5, 7-8, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shimomura et al. (U.S. 5,210,298) in view of Cooke (GB-1073856).

16. Claim 5 specifies the (meth)acrylic acid recited in claim 2 to comprise not more than 2000 ppm of dimers and less than 150 ppm of a stabilizer (inhibitor). Claims 7 and 8 modify the process of claim 1 so that the supersaturated (meth)acrylate salt solution is prepared by dissolving a solid (meth)acrylate salt (anhydrous or containing 0.1-10 wt% of water) in water. The independent claim 13 recites a method of preparing a polymer comprising dissolving a solid salt of a (meth)acrylate in water to form a supersaturated monomer solution and polymerizing the monomer in the presence of an optional second monomer.

17. Corresponding to the limitations set forth in these claims, Shimomura teaches a similar process as discussed above. However, the prior art is silent as to a content of dimers and inhibitor in the acrylic acid, and the prior art fails to teach the use of a solid acrylate salt in the disclosed process.

Art Unit: 1796

18. Cooke teaches a process for producing high-purity solid sodium acrylate. The process comprises mixing a methanol solution of sodium hydroxide with a methanol solution of acrylic acid to form a precipitate which is then dried to obtain sodium acrylate (p. 1, lines 31-38). The process enables obtainment of anhydrous sodium acrylate which is relatively free of polymerization products (p. 1, lines 27-30). The disclosed examples show solid sodium acrylate samples containing very little or no water and a content of polymerization products of about 2000 ppm (p. 2, Table). Cooke also teaches that highly pure anhydrous solid sodium acrylate can be obtained by using a low mixing temperature (p. 1, lines 44-49).

19. In light of the teachings by Cooke, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used a lower temperature in the synthesis of sodium acrylate (including drying temperature) to obtain anhydrous sodium acrylate containing little or no polymerization products and employed it in the process taught by Shimomura so that the polymerization reaction is not inhibited by stabilizer and undesired effects caused by dimers can be avoided.

### ***Contact Information***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vu Nguyen whose telephone number is (571)270-5454. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-5:00 (Alternating Friday Off).

Art Unit: 1796

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wu can be reached on 571-272-1114. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Vu Nguyen  
Examiner  
Art Unit 1796

/David Wu/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1796